

ations :

Item 33 displayed (out of 34 found).

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heart

Patient selection for anticoagulant therapy in coronary disease.

Udall JA.

Postgrad Med. 1976 Aug;60(2):65-9.

myocardial infarction

fairly safe.

thrombosis in selected

an appreciable

short-term therapy should be

thromboembolism.

the major determinant

The most important

long-term anticoagulant

observed among patients

Short-term anticoagulant therapy given after an acute is directed toward preventing thromboembolism and is Long-term anticoagulant therapy prevents coronary patients with coronary heart disease (CHD), but carries risk of hemorrhage. A decision for or against based on an assessment of the immediate risk of Similarly, the risk of coronary thrombosis should be in a decision for or against long-term anticoagulation. information emerging from the clinical trials of therapy in CHD concerns the significant benefit with advanced disease.

Publication Types:

Review

MeSH Terms:

Acute Disease

Adult

Aged

control

Anticoagulants/adverse effects/\*therapeutic use  
Arrhythmia/etiology  
California  
Chronic Disease  
Coronary Disease/\*drug therapy/prevention &

Heart Failure, Congestive/etiology  
Hemorrhage/chemically induced  
Human  
Male  
Middle Age  
Myocardial Infarction/complications  
Thromboembolism/mortality/prevention & control  
Time Factors

Substances:

0 (Anticoagulants)

PMID: 781648 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

lasma-fibrinogen and thromboemboli after myocardial infarction.

Fulton RM, Duckett K.

Lancet. 1976 Nov 27;2(7996):1161-4.

non-fatal  
 plasma-fibrinogen had  
 risk from  
 monitoring  
 might reduce

In 120 patients with myocardial infarction subsequent thromboemboli occurred only in patients in whom exceeded 750 mg/dl. It is suggested that patients at thromboembolism after infarction can be identified by plasma-fibrinogen and that appropriate anticoagulation morbidity.

#### MeSH Terms:

Adult  
 Aged  
 Aspartate Aminotransferases/blood  
 Circadian Rhythm  
 Creatine Kinase/blood  
 Female  
 Fibrinogen/\*analysis  
 Human  
 Lactate Dehydrogenase/blood  
 Male  
 Middle Age  
 Myocardial  
 Infarction/\*blood/complications/enzymology  
 Thromboembolism/epidemiology/\*etiology  
 Time Factors

#### Substances:

9001-32-5 (Fibrinogen)  
 EC 1.1.1.27 (Lactate Dehydrogenase)  
 EC 2.6.1.1 (Aspartate Aminotransferases)  
 EC 2.7.3.2 (Creatine Kinase)

PMID: 62994 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Identifying patients at risk for thromboembolism. Use of  
125I-labeled fibrinogen in patients with acute  
myocardial infarction.

E. Crista1 N, Stern J, Ronen-M, Silverman C, Ho W, Bartov

JAMA. 1976 Dec 13;236(24):2755-7.

deep vein  
convalescence  
assessed and scored  
According to the  
two groups. Of 27  
only one patient,  
of eight patients  
Prophylactic  
anticoagulation is advisable in patients at risk.

#### MeSH Terms:

Acute Disease  
Female  
Fibrinogen/\*diagnostic use  
Human  
Iodine Radioisotopes/\*diagnostic use  
Male  
Myocardial Infarction/\*complications  
Risk  
Thromboembolism/etiology/\*prevention & control  
Thrombophlebitis/diagnosis/epidemiology/etiology

#### Substances:

0 (Iodine Radioisotopes)  
9001-32-5 (Fibrinogen)

PMID: 1036567 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]